

BookletChartTM

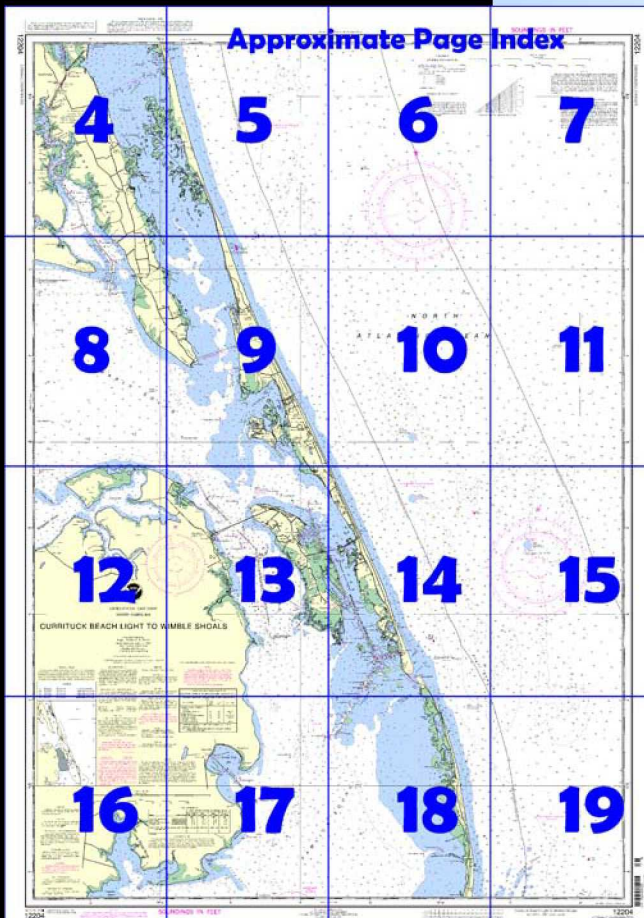
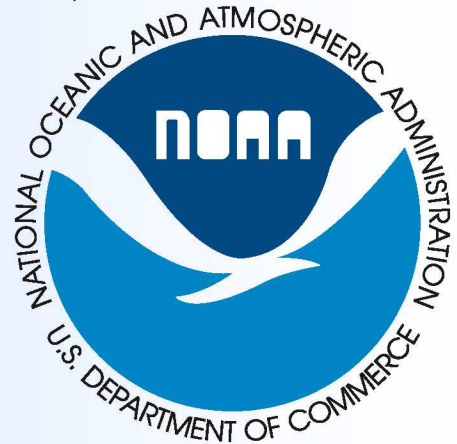
Currituck Beach Light to Wimple Shoals

(NOAA Chart 12204)

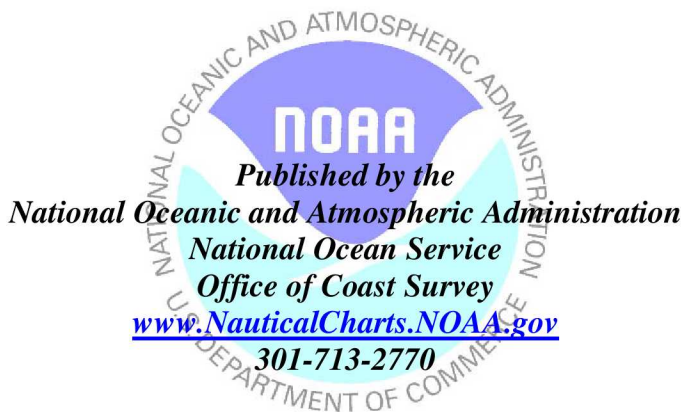


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

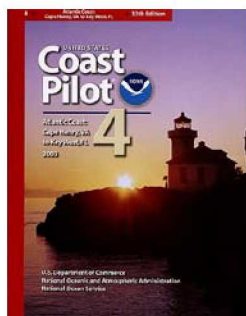
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(31) Currituck Beach Light (36°22'37"N., 75°49'47"W.), 158 feet above the water, is shown from a red conical tower on the beach near Corolla.

(33) A steel tower is east of Kitty Hawk. **Wright Monument**, a high stone memorial on the highest of the **Kill Devil Hills**, 3.5 miles southward of Kitty Hawk, is a good landmark. Water tanks at Kill Devil Hills and Nags Head are also prominent.

(34) **Bodie Island Light** (35°49'07"N., 75°33'48"W.), 156 feet above the water, is shown from a conical tower, with alternate white and black horizontal bands above the granite base, 2 miles north of the southern end of Bodie Island, and 36 miles south of Currituck Beach Light.

(35) **Oregon Inlet** is entered over a shifting bar. A lighted whistle buoy marks the approach; other buoys mark the best water. The inlet, not

recommended to strangers, deepens with northwest winds and fills with northeast winds. Tidal currents are as much as 5 knots, but with southwest winds as much as 6 to 8 knots.

(36) **Oregon Inlet Jetty Light** (35°46'22"N., 75°31'28"W.), 28 feet above the water, is shown from a pile with a black and white diamond-shaped daymark.

(37) Three marked channels with a depth of 12 feet lead from Oregon Inlet into Pamlico Sound.

(95) **Currituck Sound** is a narrow, shoal body of water that extends 25 miles behind the barrier beach near Currituck Beach Light. The southern part of the sound is navigable for craft drawing 4 or 5 feet to the junction with Albemarle Sound, but navigation among the extensive shoals depends on local knowledge. The northern part of the sound is unnavigable due to dense grass.

(100) Several landings are on the east shore of **Whale Head Bay** just southward of **Currituck Beach Light**.

(102) **Poplar Branch**, depths of 3 feet were in the approach to the pier and 7 feet alongside. A midchannel depth of 2 feet was reported in the channel to **Gaffy Landing**.

(103) **Piper Hill** is approached through **Lone Oak Channel** and **Beasley Bay**. Lights mark the channel. The reported midchannel depth was 2 feet.

(110) Kitty Hawk Bay, with depths of about 3 to 8 feet, is at the east end of Albemarle Sound. Daybeacons mark the best water. A public marina is at **Avalon Beach**; berths, electricity, water, ice, and a launching ramp are available during the summer.

(161) Croatan Sound connects Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. The depth through the channel was 6.8 feet. The channel is marked, but strangers should not attempt passage at night.

(163) There is a good harbor in **Peter Mashoes Creek** but entrance is possible only for small craft.

(164) A marina below the bridge at Redstone Point has berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, and a launching ramp.

(168) Numerous fishtraps, stakes, and pound nets are in Pamlico Sound; some may be submerged. Small craft use caution when operating outside the channel. **Pamlico Sound Light** PS (35°25'30"N., 75°50'01"W.), 35 feet above the water, shown from a skeleton tower on a multi-pile structure with a red and white octagonal-shaped daymark, marks a dangerous wreck.

(169) **Pamlico Sound**. General depths in the middle of the sound are 14 to 24 feet, but shoals extend miles from shore. **Bluff Shoal** has 7 to 12 feet over it and extends across the sound. It is marked by a light.

(170) In the exposed parts of the sound, strong winds raise a short, choppy sea uncomfortable to small craft and dangerous to open boats; protected anchorage for small craft can be found in the bays along the northern shore, and along the southern shore in sloughs which lead to sheltered berths. Middletown Anchorage and the anchorage in the bight formed by the hook of Royal Shoal can be made either day or night.

(172) **Stumpy Point Bay** affords anchorage in depths of about 3 to 4 feet. A channel leads from Pamlico Sound to a turning basin at **Lake Worth**. The depth was 3.9 feet to the basin, thence 6.2 to 8.4 in the basin. Two fishhouses at the upper end of the basin have diesel fuel, gasoline, water, ice, and marine supplies.

(173) **Long Shoal River** is a good anchorage for vessels with drafts of 8 feet or less. The channel had a reported depth of 7 feet to the anchorage off **Pains Bay**, thence 7 feet for another mile, thence 4 feet for 2 miles. **Long Shoal** and **Pingleton Shoal** are marked by lights, and daybeacons mark the points of shoals in the entrance. Shoaling to 5 feet was 150 yards north of Pingleton Shoal Light 1 PS. Shoaling to 6 feet was reported extending southeast from Long Shoal Light. The **danger zone** of a naval ordnance test area is centered at targets on Long Shoal.

(174) **Chicamacomico Channel** is a channel from the sound to Rodanthe. Two landings are in the basin. There was a depth of 2½ feet in the channel and 1 foot in the basin. The channel approach and channel are marked by lights and daybeacons.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Sep. 29/07
Corrected through LNM Sep. 25/07

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.


NOTE C
HERBERT C. BONNER FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 130 FT (MAIN CHANNEL SPAN)
VERT CL 65 FT
(VERT CL 15 FT AT APPROACH SPANS)

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 35° 58'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 11° from the normal variation have been observed 5 to 7 nautical miles offshore from Currituck Beach Light to Wimbie Shoals.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) o (Approximate location)

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOTE D
Additional uncharted piles and pipes, submerged or visible, may exist in this area.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility. If telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.
Norfolk, VA KHB-37 162.55 MHz
Mamie, NC WWH-26 162.425 MHz
Cape Hatteras, NC KIG-77 162.475 MHz

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.


RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

CAUTION
Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(use charts 11553 and 12206)
The project depth is 12 feet from Norfolk, VA to Morehead City, NC.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Wilmington, North Carolina.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

LORAN-C GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960.....99,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M Master
W Secondary
X Secondary
Y Secondary
Z Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.


Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

NOTE B

The aids in Oregon Inlet, Oregon Inlet Channel to junction of Old House Channel, and buoys in Walter Slough, Old House Channel and Davis Channel are not charted because they are moved frequently. Consult Local Notice to Mariners, 5th Coast Guard District at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/inm/d5/default.htm> for the latest positions of aids to navigation.
Hydrography in Oregon Inlet is not shown due to its continually shifting nature. The most recent hydrographic survey information, centerline waypoints and a centerline controlling depth are available from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, at 910-251-4411 and <http://www.saw.usace.army.mil/nav>. Shoaler depths can be expected off the centerline.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

PAMLICO AND ROANOKE SOUND CHANNEL DEPTHS TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO OCT 2009			
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)			
NAME OF CHANNEL	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
ALBEMARLE SOUND TO MANTO CHANNEL (35°55'04.6"N, 75°38'58.7"W)	7.0	100	7-09
MANTO CHANNEL	4.0	100	7-09
MANTO TO WANCHESE CHANNEL	44.0	100	7-09
WANCHESE CHANNEL	11.0	100	7-09
WANCHESE TO LIGHT 54 (35°47'21.4"N, 75°34'20.1"W)	10.0	100	10-09
A. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 2.4 FEET FROM 35°51'08.0"N, 75°36'41.5"W TO 35°50'50.7"N, 75°36'31.7"W. NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION			

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Currituck Beach Light	(36°23'N/75°50'W)	4.1	3.8	0.2
Kitty Hawk	(36°06'N/75°43'W)	3.7	3.4	0.2
Roanoke Sound Channel	(35°48'N/75°35'W)	0.5	0.5	0.0
Oregon Inlet	(35°46'N/75°31'W)	2.3	2.1	0.1

NOTE: Within the Sounds, except near the inlets, the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Aug 2007)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

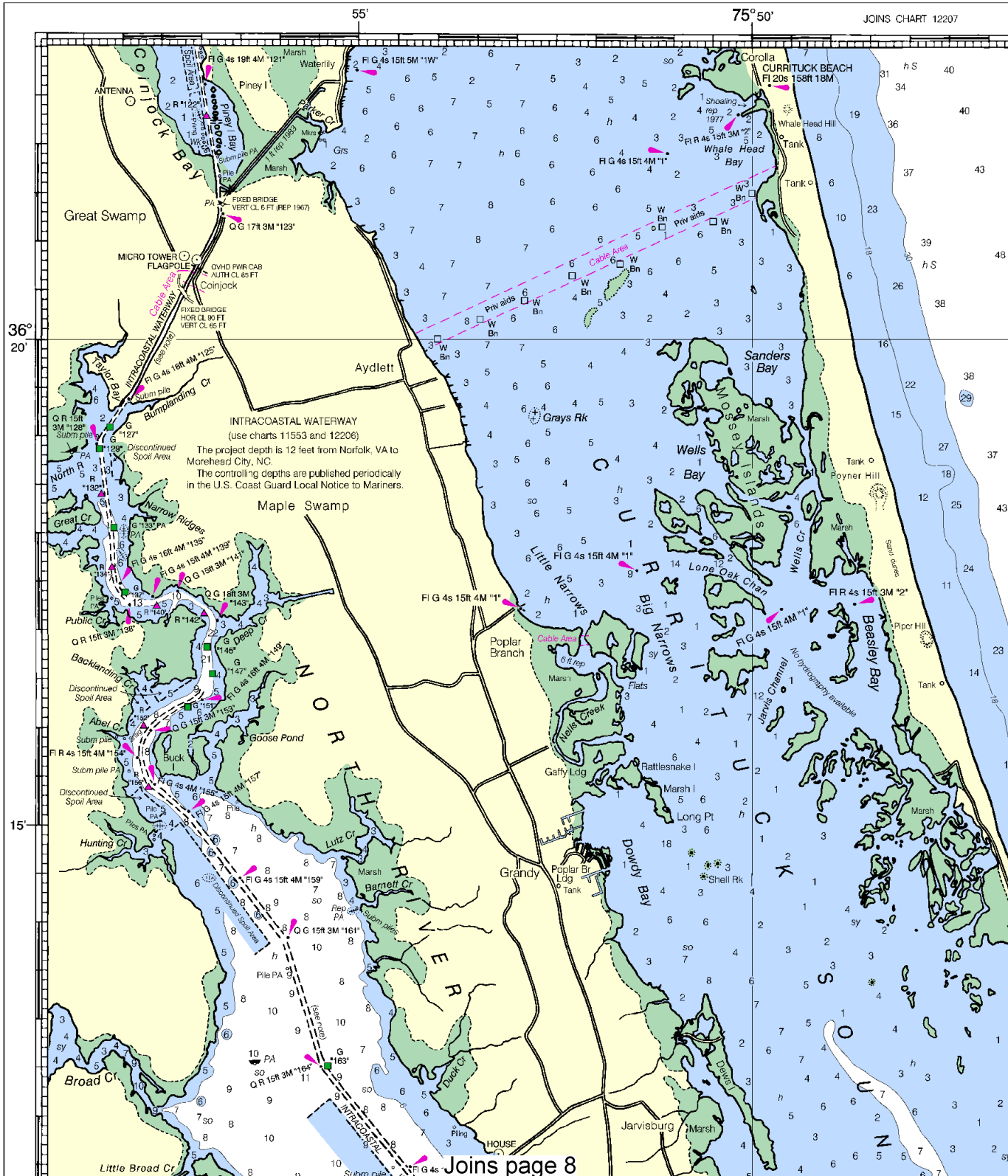
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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12204

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



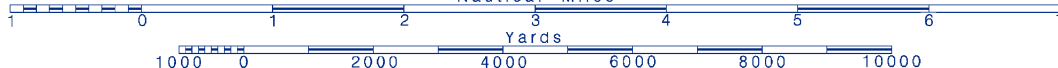
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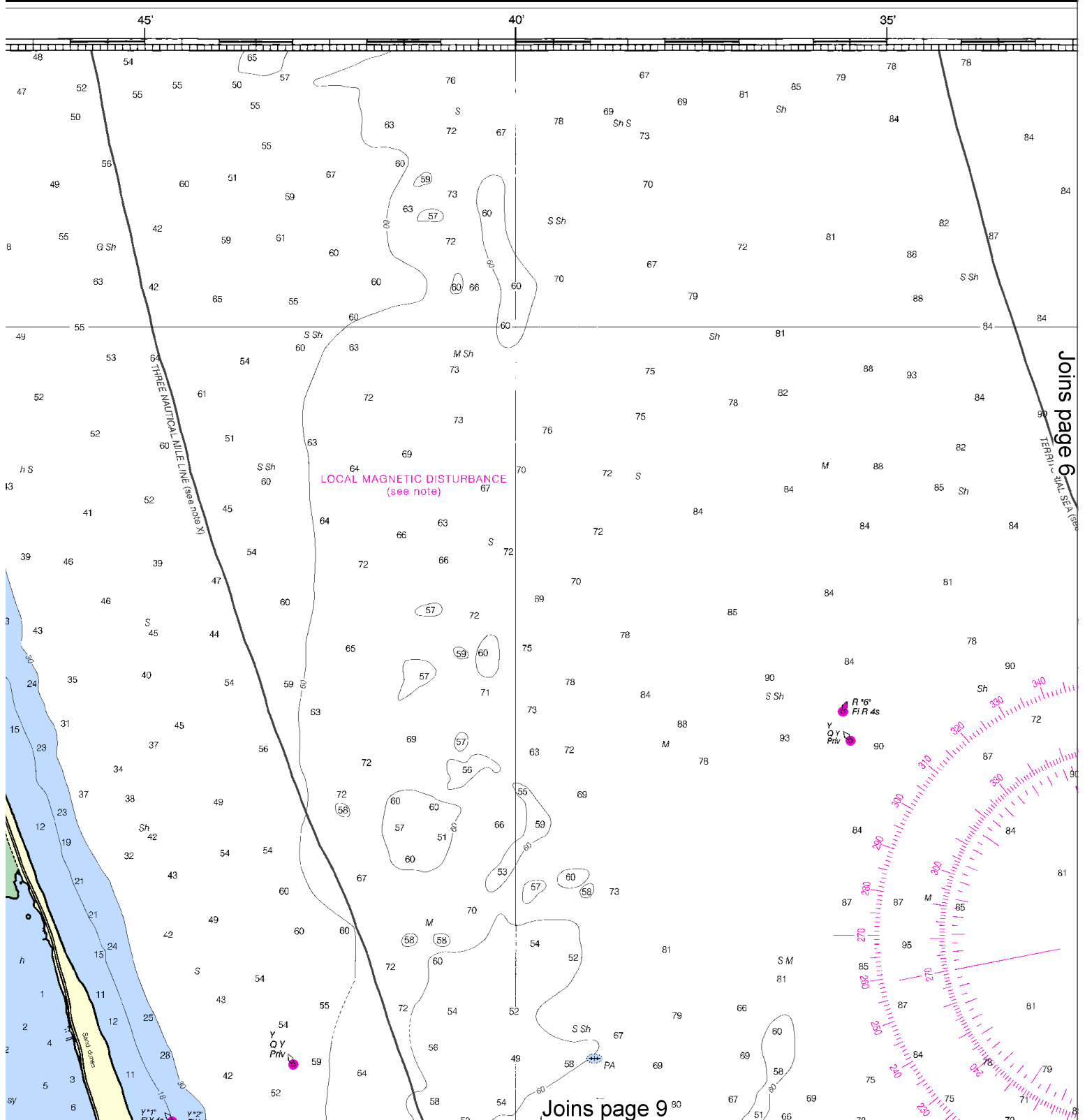


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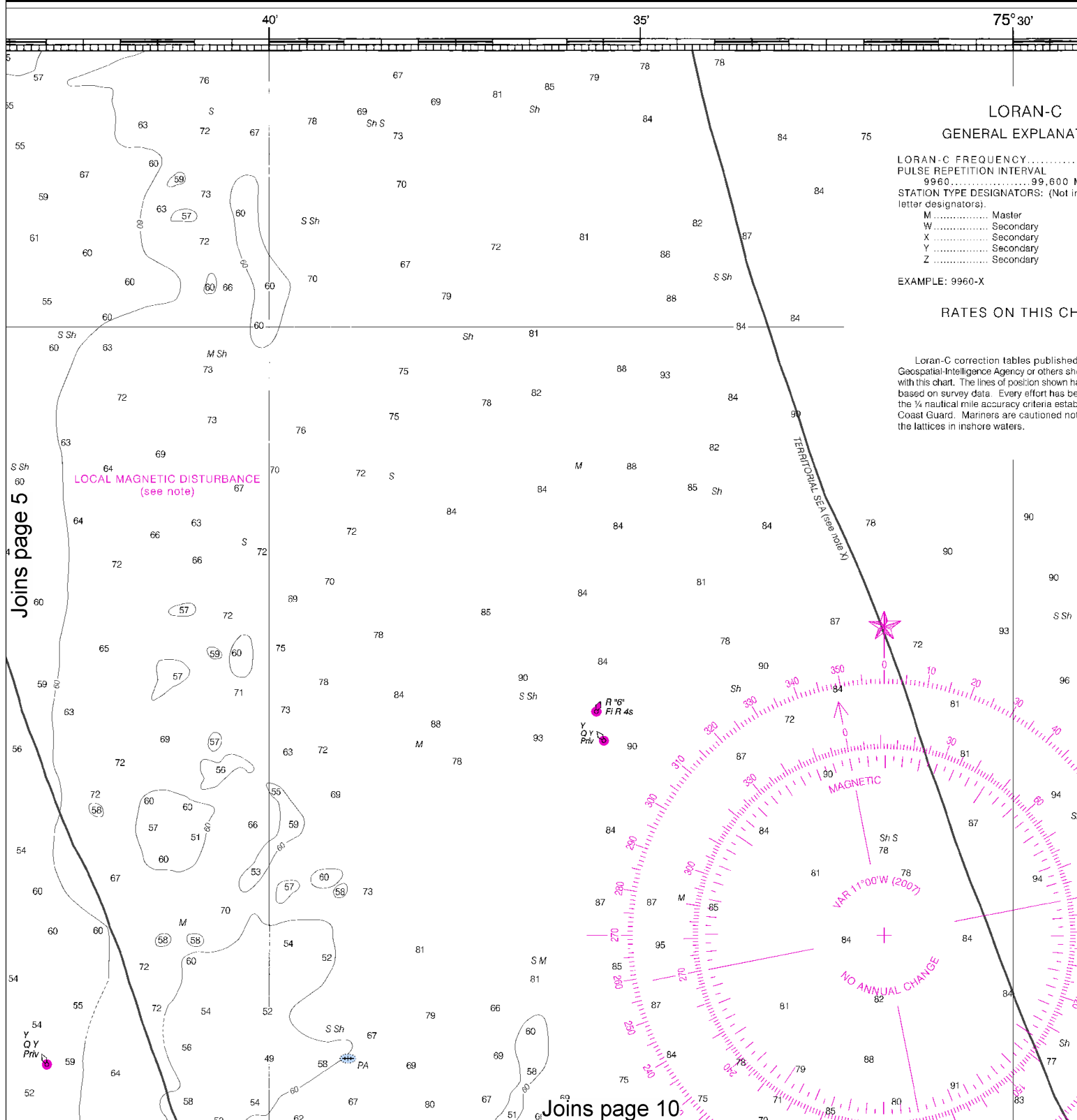
SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

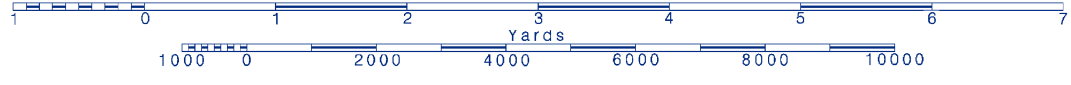
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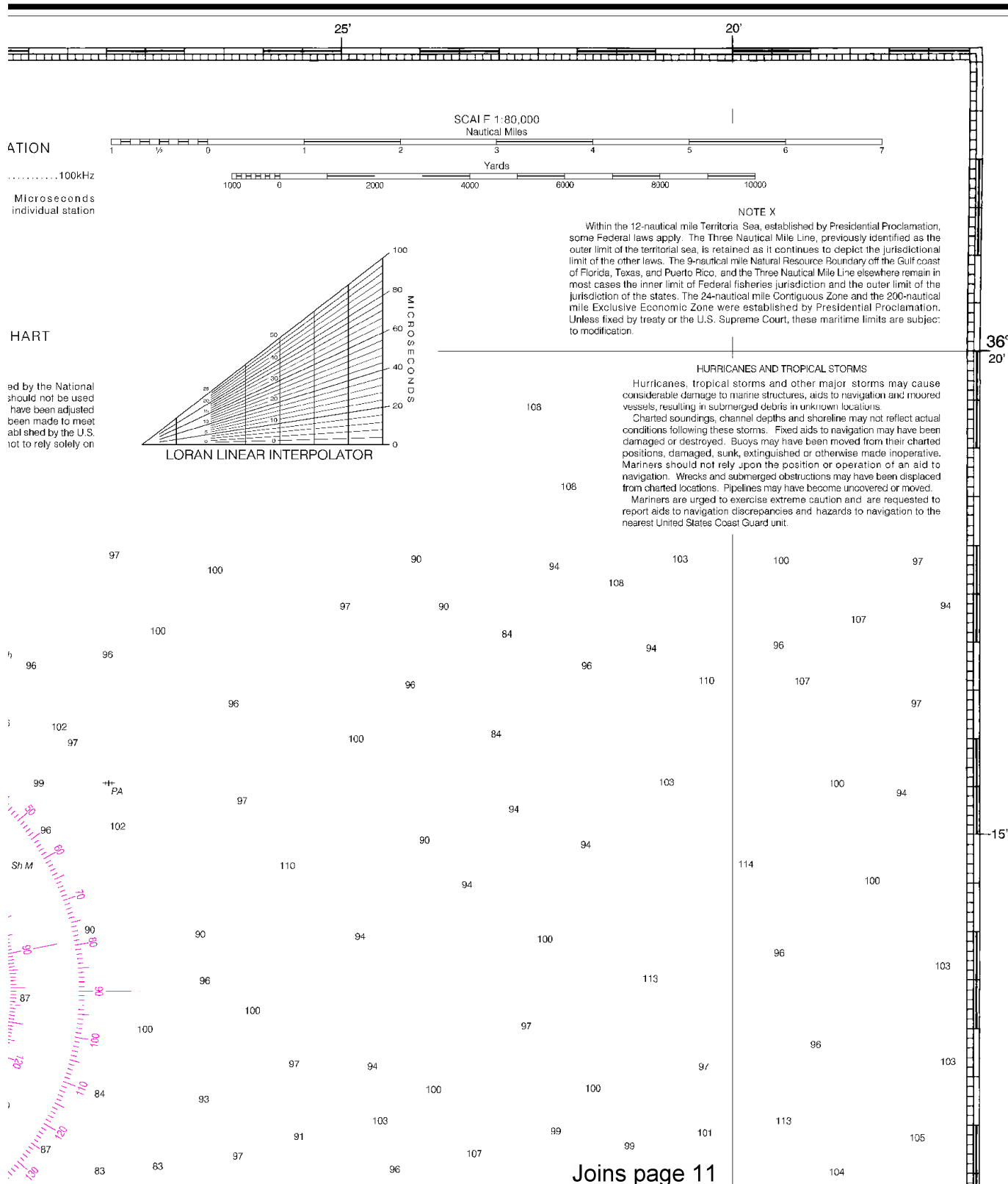
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SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.

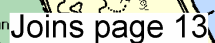


SOUNDINGS IN FEET



12204

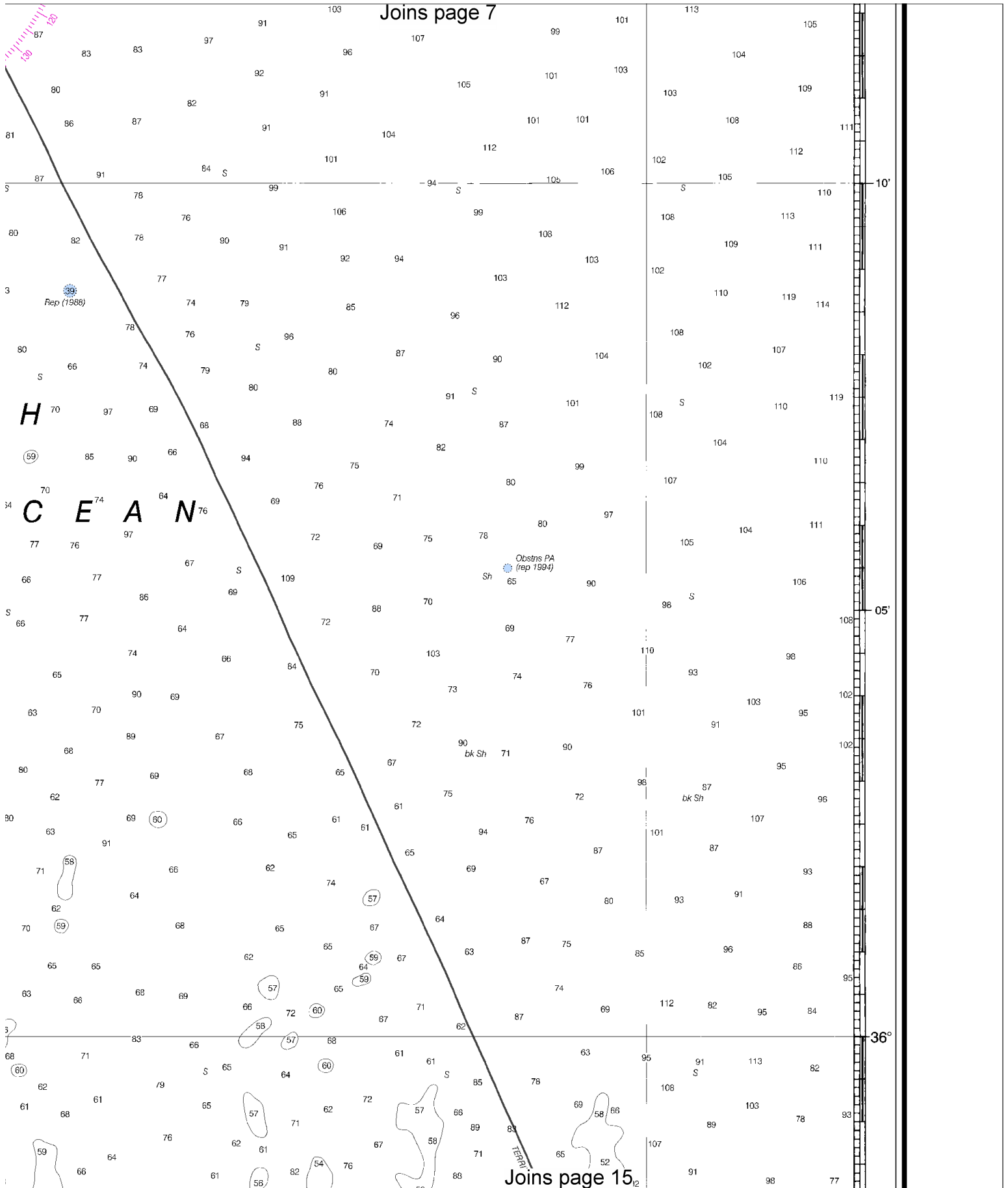
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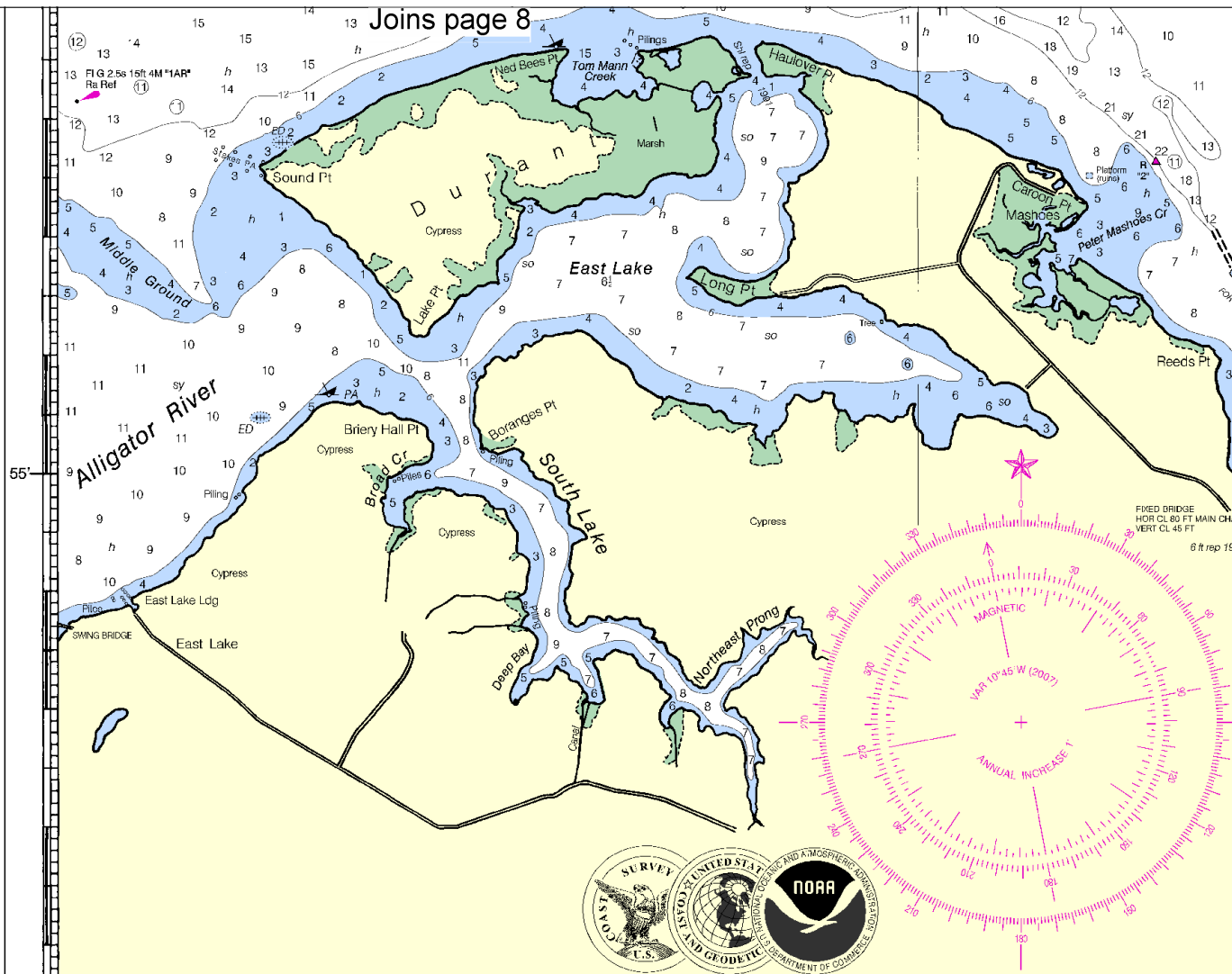


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~~SCALE 1:80,000~~
Nautical Miles

The image shows two horizontal number lines. The top number line is labeled "Nautical Miles" and has major tick marks at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The bottom number line is labeled "Yards" and has major tick marks at 1000, 2000, 4000, 6000, 8000, and 10000. Both lines have smaller, unlabeled tick marks between the major ones.





THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

NORTH CAROLINA

CURRITUCK BEACH LIGHT TO WIMBLE SH

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 35° 58'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

Additional information can be found in the Notice to Mariners.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

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SOURCE

A	1990-2002	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.603' northward and 1.348' eastward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception is from 1610 to 1640 nautical miles.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Navigation regulations in the Notice to Mariners. Regulations may be obtained from the 5th Coast Guard District in the Office of the District Engineer, Wilmington, North Carolina. Refer to charted regulations.

FAMILCO AND ROANO
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CO
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD

12

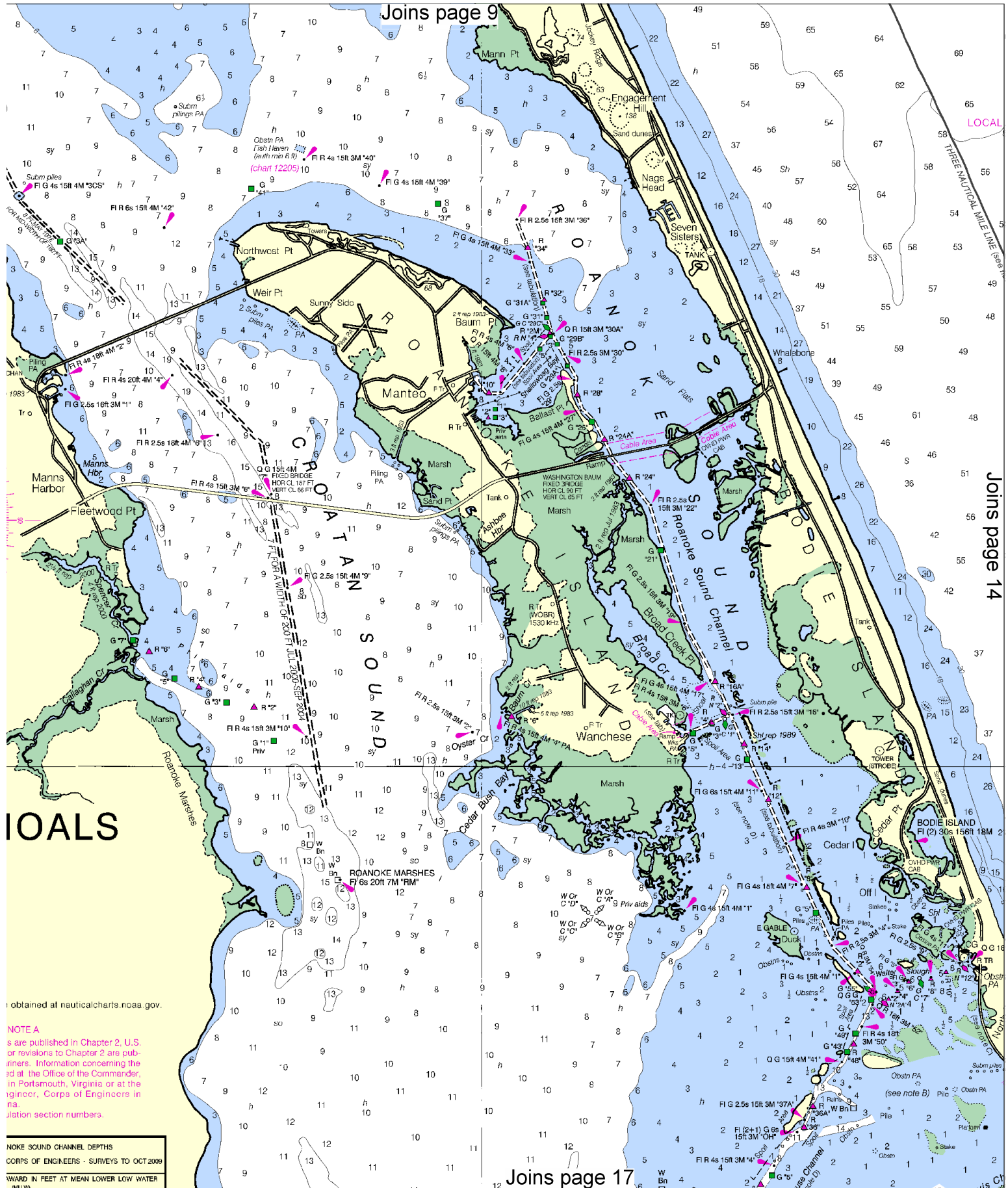


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



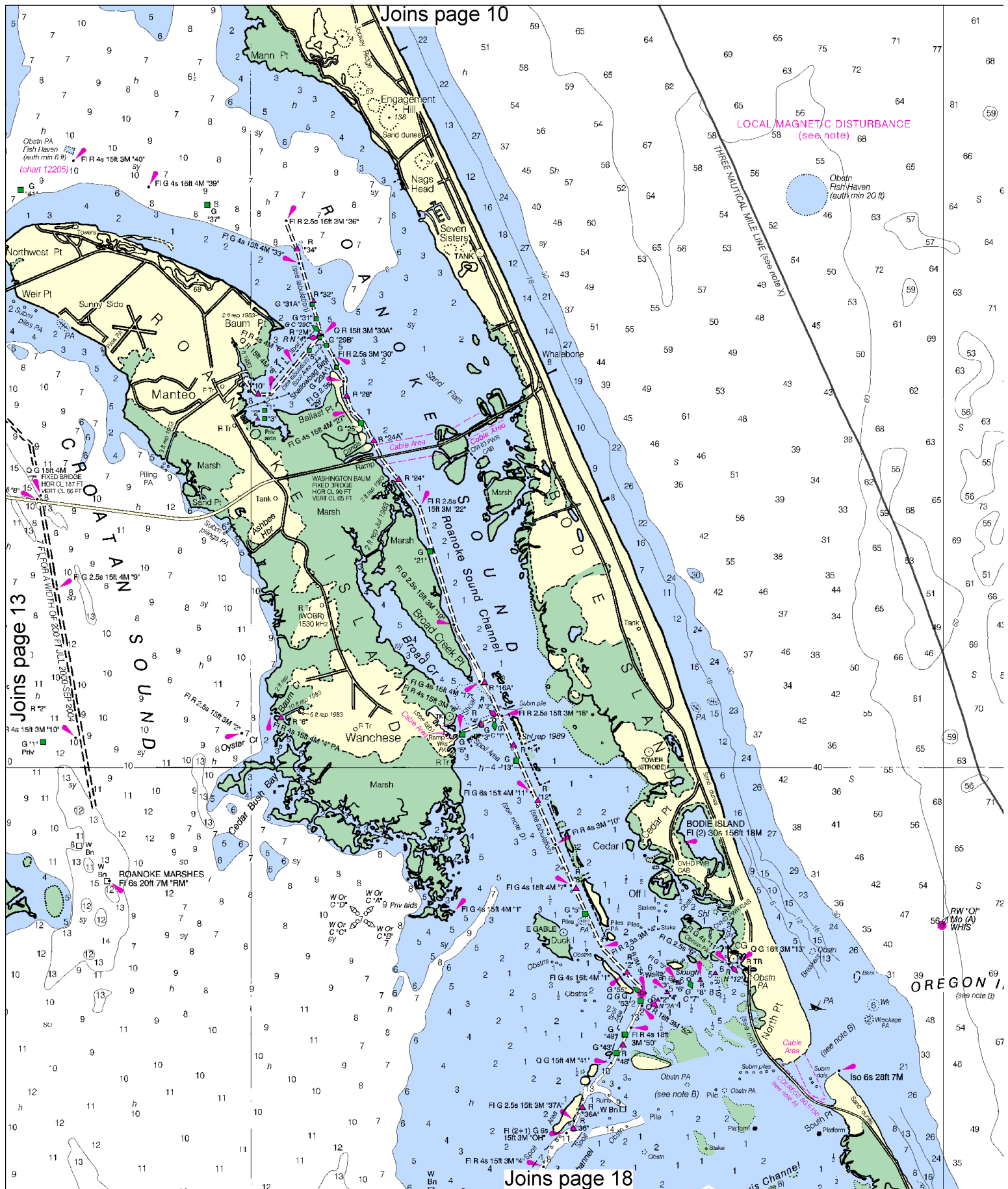


IOALS

obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE A
 s are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
 or revisions to Chapter 2 are pub-
 lishers. Information concerning the
 ad at the Office of the Commander,
 in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the
 inginer, Corps of Engineers in
 na.
 lation section numbers.

NOKE SOUND CHANNEL DEPTHS
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO OCT 2009
 WARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

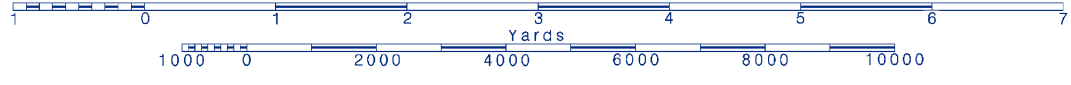


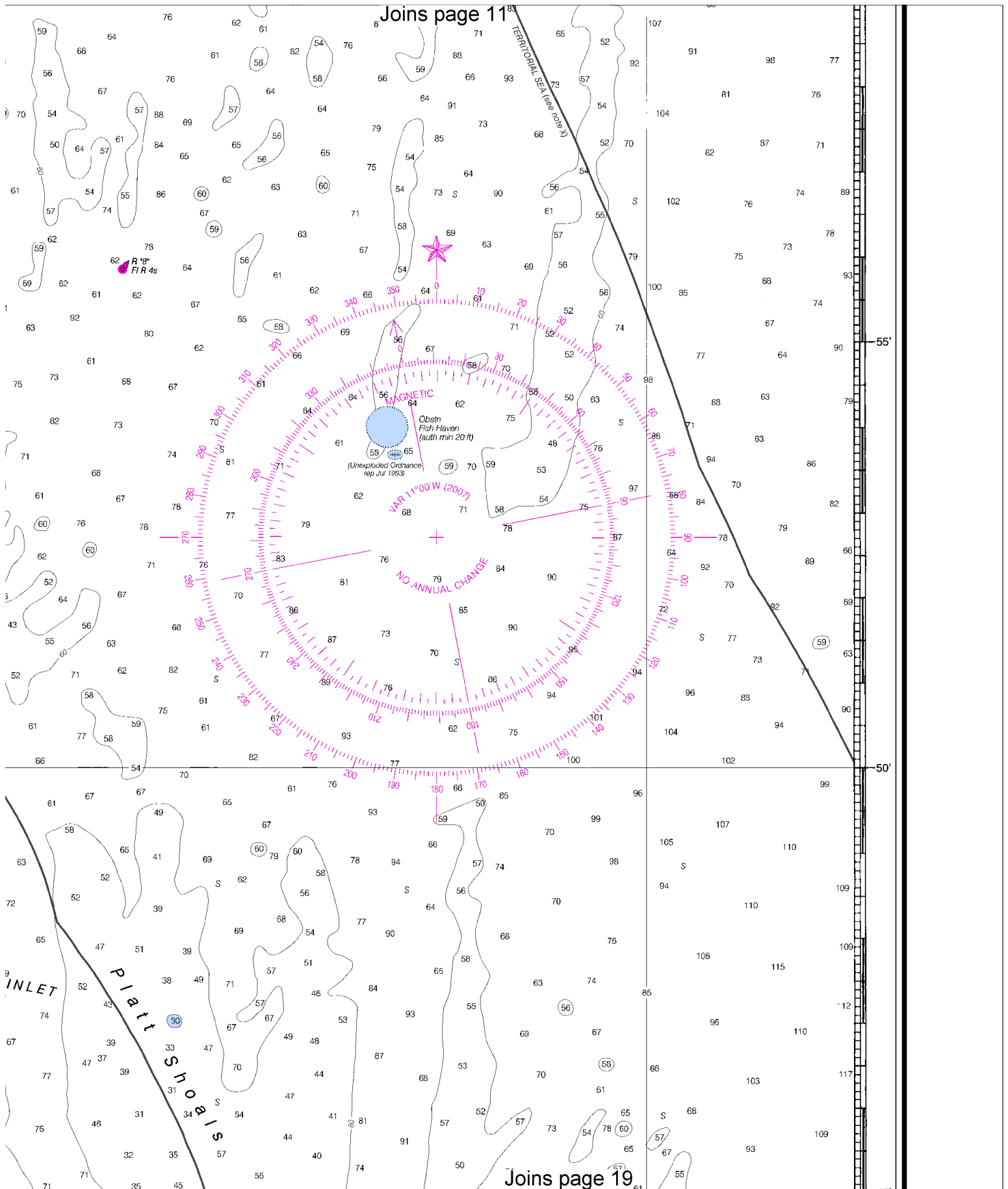
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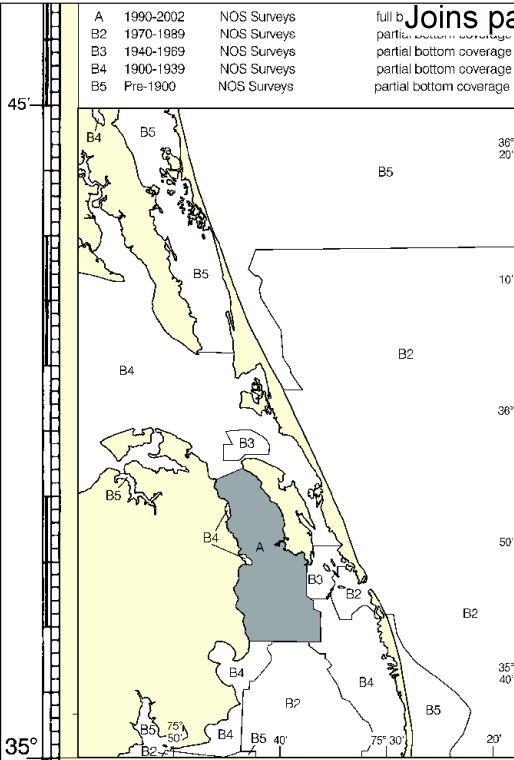


Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000

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Marine, NC	WWH-26	162.425 MHz
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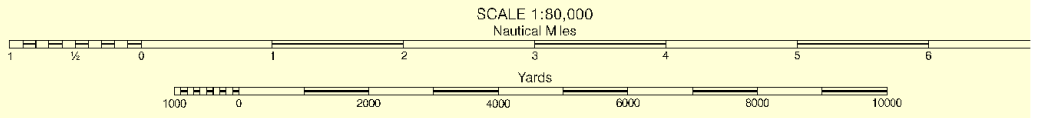
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NOTE D
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NOTE B
 The aids in Oregon Inlet, Oregon Inlet Channel to junction of Old House Channel, and buoys in Walter Slough, Old House Channel and Davis Channel are not charted because they are moved frequently. Consult Local Notice to Mariners, 5th Coast Guard District at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/lnm/d5/default.htm> for the latest positions of aids to navigation.
 Hydrography in Oregon Inlet is not shown due to its continually shifting nature. The most recent hydrographic survey information, centerline waypoints and a centerline controlling depth are available from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, at 910-251-4411 and <http://www.saw.usace.army.mil/nev>. Shoaler depths can be expected off the centerline.

PAMLICO AND ROANOKE	
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CO	
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD	
NAME OF CHANNEL	
ALBEMARLE SOUND TO MANTEO CHANNEL	(36°55'04"N, 75°38'58"W)
MANTEO CHANNEL	
MANTEO TO WANCHESSE CHANNEL	
WANCHESSE CHANNEL	
WANCHESSE TO LIGHT 54	(36°47'21"N, 75°34'20"W)
A. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 2.4 FEET	
36°50'50.7"N, 75°36'31.7"W	
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE	



CAUTION
 Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
 Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: [Symbol]

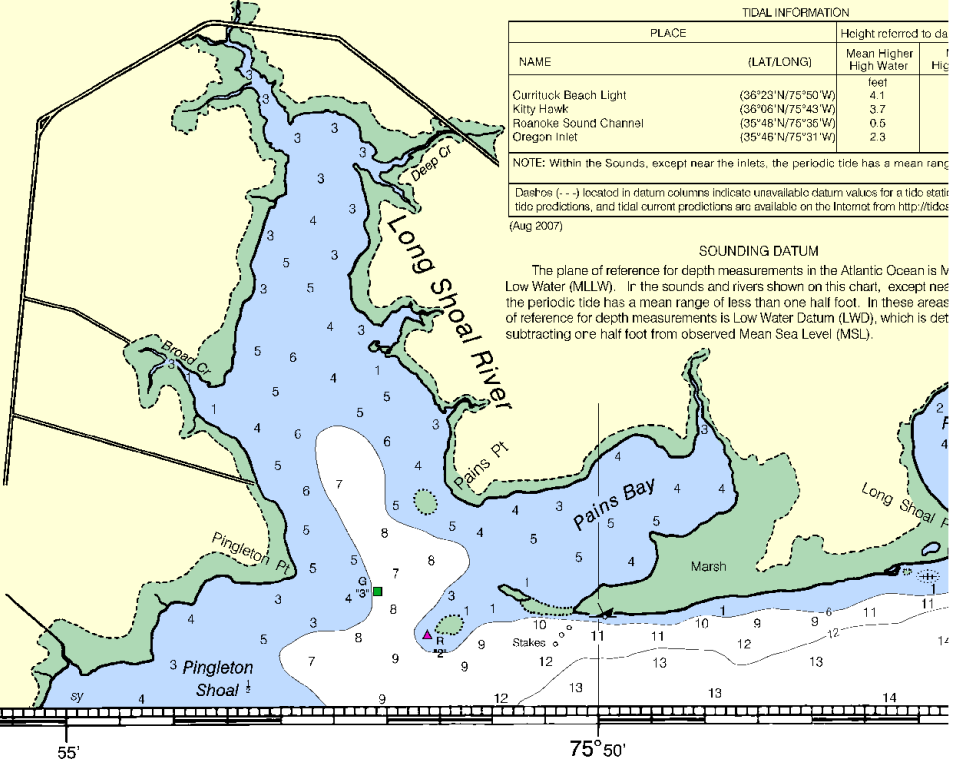
FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES
 Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

RADAR REFLECTORS
 Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING
 The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
 Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
 Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.



TIDAL INFORMATION		Height referred to datum	
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean Lower Low Water
Currituck Beach Light	(36°23'N/75°50'W)	4.1 feet	2.3 feet
Kitty Hawk	(36°06'N/75°43'W)	3.7 feet	2.3 feet
Roanoke Sound Channel	(35°48'N/76°36'W)	0.6 feet	2.3 feet
Oregon Inlet	(35°48'N/75°31'W)	2.3 feet	2.3 feet

NOTE: Within the Sounds, except near the inlets, the periodic tide has a mean range of 4.1 feet.
 Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station.
 Tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Aug 2007).

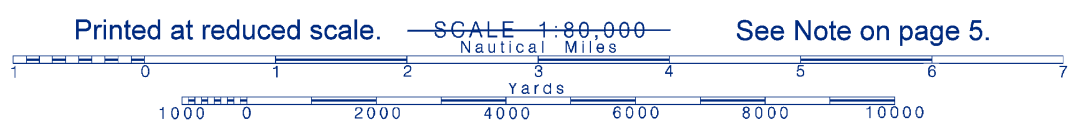
SOUNDING DATUM
 The plane of reference for depth measurements in the Atlantic Ocean is Mean Low Water (MLLW). In the sounds and rivers shown on this chart, except near the periodic tide has a mean range of less than one half foot. In these areas of reference for depth measurements is Low Water Datum (LWD), which is determined by subtracting one half foot from observed Mean Sea Level (MSL).

37th Ed., Sep. /07 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 29/07
 12204 Corrected through LNM Sep. 25/07
 LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION
 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS II

16

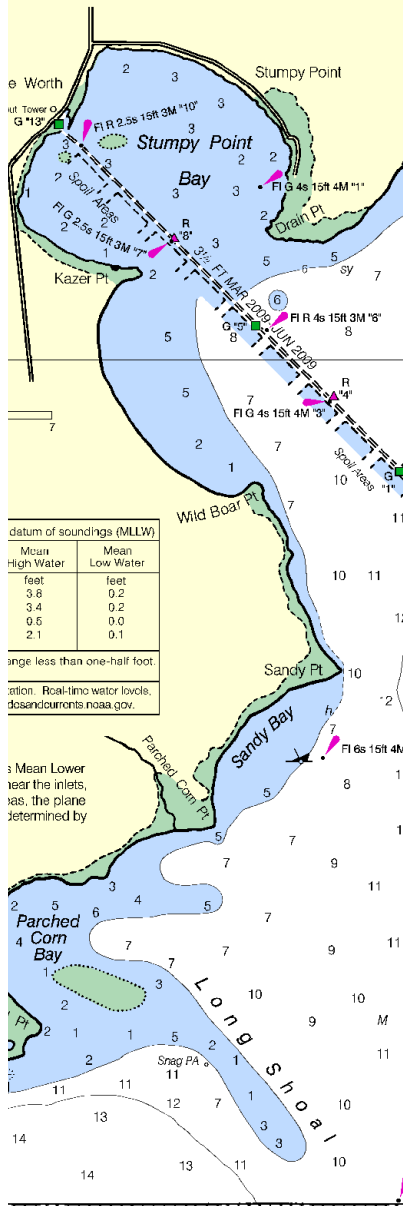


See Note on page 5.

NOKE SOUND CHANNEL DEPTHS		
CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO OCT 2009		
WARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)		
DEPTH MLLW (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
7.0	100	7-09
4.0	100	7-09
11.0	100	7-09
10.0	100	10-09

EET FROM 35°51'36.0"N, 75°36'41.5"W TO

ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS
E INFORMATION



IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL COAST SURVEY

12204
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NSN 764201 4010356
GPO REFERENCE NO. 12XCO12204

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Elizabeth City – 919-335-6085/6086

Coast Guard Oregon Inlet – 252-441-6260

Coast Guard Hatteras Inlet – 919-986-2175/76

NC Wildlife Resources Commission – 800-662-7137

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.